专升本英语伍老师

1. 专升本英语

2. 完型填空练习 20 篇

3. 简介：
选自各省份真题，篇目难度从易到难。

4. Passage 1

【贵州 2023】Li Hua was an artist who believed that it was important to help others. When he heard of a summer camp for children with serious illnesses, he **31** an idea. It cost money for these kids to go to camp, so Li Hua decided **32** what he could do to help. It was **33** for her to donate a lot of money, so he had to think of another way.

He wanted to take advantage of his love of art. So he started **34** and selling beautiful cards to raise money for these kids. Because these cards were all handmade, it would take him a long time to make a lot of them. So Li Hua had **35** idea. He started inviting friends to his house to help him make the cards. At first hie friends were **36**. Many said that they were not artistic and didn't know **37** cards, But once they saw the beautiful materials that he had in his workroom, his friends felt more comfortable doing things such as drawing and cutting 38 make a new card.

But the materials were expensive. To make money without spending money, Li

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Hua asked for and got **39** of paper, glue,scissors , and other things from nearby stores . He sold his cards for three dollars each in different art markets during the year. Li Hua 40 more that $30, 000 in his 10 years making cards.
31. A. came up with
B. gave up
C. put off
D. took off
32. A. saw
B. seeing
C. see
D. to see
33. A. important

B. necessary
C. possible
D. impossible
34. A. make
B. made
C. making
D. to make
35. A. other
B. another
C. the other
D. each other
36. A. private
B. satisfying
C. hesitant
D. humorous
37. A. what to make
B. which to make C. why to make
D. how to make
38. A. in order to
B. owing to
C. due to
D. according to
39. A. creations
B. hesitations
C. foundations
D. donations
40. A. rose
B. raised
C. arose
D. around

6. 答案：31-35 ADDCB 36-40 CDADB

Passage 2

【四川】 Franklin had a practical mind. When he saw a problem, he tried to do something about it. The houses of Philadelphia were 46 wood and easily caught fire. Neighbors tried to help each other, but they could do 47 to save a burning house. So Franklin organized a fire-fighting 48. Philadelphia's fire loss became so low that the first fire-insurance company in the United States was soon 49 there. Franklin was one of its directors. He also persuaded the city to pave and light its 50. Again, the fact that

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people had trouble keeping their houses warm in winter set Franklin's 51 mind to work. He decided that the big fireplaces were to 52. Because they were set deep into the wall, they did not let enough heat 53 the middle of the room. So he drew some plans and hired an ironworker to 54 the pot-bellied Franklin stove(凸腹式富兰克林炉).It stood in the middle of a

room and 55 heat in every direction.
46. A. built of
B. built with
C. built at
D. built on
47. A. a little
B. much
C. many
D. little
48. A. campaign
B. company
C. accompany
D. corporation
49. A. set in
B. set up
C. put up
D. got up
50. A. streets
B. press
C. congress
D. state
51. A. positive
B. active
C. negative
D. status
52. A. blame
B. charge
C. change
D. challenge
53. A. get
B. arrive
C. reach
D. spread
54. A. have
B. do
C. make
D. carry
55. A. threw out
B. gave off
C. gave out
D. threw away

答案：ADBBA BACCB

8. Passage 3

【四川】 Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. If a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar

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with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 71 brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is 72 for learning material assigned. When research is 73 the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with the 74 guidance. It is the 75 responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 76a university library works; they expect students, 7 graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference 78 in the library. Professors will help students who need them, but 79 that their students not be 80 dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties 81 teaching, such as administrative or research work. 82 the time that a professor can spend with a student out of class is 83. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either 84 a professor during office hours 85 make an appointment.

71. A. by
B. in
C. for
D. with
72. A. criticized
B. innocent
C. responsible
D. dismissed
73. A. collected
B. distributed
C. assigned
D. finished
74. A. maximum
B. minimum
C. possible
D. practical
75. A. student's
B. professor's
C. assistant's
D. librarian's
76. A. when
B. what
C. why
D. how
77. A. particularly
B. essentially
C. obviously
D. rarely

78. A. selections
B. collections
C. sources
D. origins

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79. A. hate
    B. dislike
    C. like
    D. prefer
80. A. too
    B. such
    C. much
    D. more
81. A. but
    B. except
    C. with
    D. besides
82. A. However
    B. Therefore
    C. Furthermore
    D. Nevertheless
83. A. plentiful
    B. limited
    C. irregular
    D. flexible
84. A. greet
    B. annoy
    C. approach
    D. attach
85. A. or
    B. and
    C. to
    D. but

答案:
DCCBA
DACDA
DBBCA

11. Passage 4

【四川 23】A young woman born after 1995 living in Suzhou. East China's Jiangsu Province, recently <u>51</u> more than 1,000 yuan a month by <u>52</u> a part-time job as a dog walker.

The girl, surnamed Wei, explained, "The work is relatively 53 just needs to take the dog out for a walk. Sometimes. the owner may ask to see the dog's droppings to <u>54</u> if the dog is sick or not."

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55 surfing the Internet, Wei ran across some people who were 56 busy at work to walk their dogs and posted some 57 looking for hired help.

Since Wei has relatively free working hours at her 58 job and has experience raising dogs herself, she began to 59 her information 60 social media platforms and decided to take up a part-time job 61 a dog walker.
6230 yuan for half an hour, Wei can earn 1,000 to 2,000 yuan a month. When asked why she 63 this job, Wei said that she likes dogs very much and 64 playing with them while walking them. "All the dogs are very cute and have a good 65 "Wei said. "They 66 my day."

Many netizens (网民) said Wei's part-time job was their 67 job. Where can I find such a good job? I can do it for 15 yuan." one netizen 68 ."A lot of people love dogs. 69 sometimes they just don't have time to walk or play with their dogs. It's great to have a job that 70 everyone. "another netizen commented.

51.A. found	B. saved	C. spent	D. earned
52.A. taking	B. making	C. creating	D. utilizing
53. A. busy	B. difficult	C. simple	D. different
54. A. test	B. research	C. detect	D. determine
55. A. Although	B. While	C. After	D. Before
56. A. very	B. too	C. So	D. quite
57. A. news	B. notes	C. messages	D. notices
58. A. regular	B. main	C. temporary	D. common

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59. A. copy	B. print	C. send	D. post
60. A. in	B. on	C.by	D. from
61. A. as	B. for	C. with	D. like
62. A. Demanding	B. Paying	C. Charging	D. Pricing
63.A. lost	B. chose	C. quite	D. go
64. A. allows	B. practices	C. tries	D. enjoys
65.A. hobby	B. meal	C. temper	D. future
66. A. create	B. make	C. influence	D. develop
67. A. dream	B. routine	C. present	D. past
69. A. A. angested	B. mentioned	C. joked	D. bargained
70. A. benefits	B. motivates	C. serves	D. stimulates

14. 参考答案:

51.【本题答案】D

【本题解析】词义辨析题。根据句意：一位 1995 年后出生的年轻女性，最近居住在中国东部江苏省的苏州，最近通过做遛狗的兼职每个月挣 1000 元以上。故选 D。
52.【本题答案】A

【本题解析】词义辨析题。take: v.拿，取；make： v 制造 create 创造；utilize：vt. 利用，使用。句意：一位 1995 年后出生的年轻女性，最近居住在中国东部江苏省的苏州，最近通过做遛狗的兼职每个月挣 1000 元以上。take a part time job 做兼职。故选 A。
53.【本题答案】C

【本题解析】词义辨析题。根据句意：这份工作相对简单，只需要带狗散步，故选 C。

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54.【本题答案】C

【本题解析】词义辨析题。Test: vt. 考试，考察；research: v. 研究，探索； detect : v. 发现，查明，测出；determine: v. 决定。根据句意：有时，主人可能会要求看狗的粪便，检测狗是否生病了。" 故选 Co
55.【本题答案】B

【本题解析】词义辨析题。根据句意：当上网时，魏遇到一些人，他们工作太忙以至于没有时间遛狗，所以发布一些启事寻找雇佣帮助。故选 B。
56.【本题答案】B

【本题解析】词义搭配题。t00..to..."太以至于不能"。根据句意:当上网时，魏遇到一些人，他们工作太忙了以至于没有时间遛狗，所以发布一些启事寻找座佣帮助。故选 B。
57.【本题答案】D

【本题解析】词义辨析题。news: n. 新闻，消息；notes: n. 笔记，便签；message: n. 信息；notice：通告，启事。根据句意：当上网时，魏遇到一些人，他们工作太忙了以至于没有时间遛狗，所以发布一些启事寻找雇佣帮助。故选 D。
58.【本题答案】A

【本题解析】词义辨析题。Regular job：固定工作，常规工作；main: adj. 主要的；temporary：adj. 短暂的；common：adj. 常见的，共有的。根据句意，因为魏的固定工作时间相对自由。故选 A。

16. 9.【本题答案】D

【本题解析】词义辨析题。copy: v. 复印，伪造；print: v. 打印；send: v. 寄，发送；post: v. 邮寄，发布。根据句意：她开始在社交媒体平台上发布她的信息，并决定做一份遛狗的兼职工作。故选 D。

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60.【本题答案】B

【本题解析】介词辨析题。In：在...里面；on：（表示对象）对，（表示位置）在...上；by：（表示对象）对，（表示位置）在...上；from：（表示时间）从...，（表示原因）因为（表示来源）来自...，与...分离。根据句意：她开始在社交媒体乎台上发布她的信息，并决定做一份遛狗的兼职工作。故选B。
61.【本题答案】A

【本题解析】介词辨析题。A 项 as:作为。B 项 for : 因为。C 项 with:和。D 项 like：像根据题意：作为一个养狗人的兼职工作。
62.【本题答案】C

【本题解析】动名词词义辨析。A 项 Demanding:要求；B 项 Paying:付钱；C 项 Charging：收费；D 项 Pricing：价格。根据题意：半小时收费 30 元。
63.【本题答案】B

【本题解析】动词词义辨析题。题干中的 A 和 B 项是过去式的选项。A 项 lost：丢失。B 项 chose：选择。C 项 quite，副词，相当，很。D 项 go：去。根据句意：当问她为啥选择这个工作时。
64.【本题答案】D

【本题解析】动词辨析。A 项 allows:允许。B 项 practices:练习。C 项 tires:尽力，尝试。D 项 enjoys:享受，再欢。根据句意：她说她弃欢狗而且很享受在遛狗时和他们一起玩的时光。
65.【本题答案】C

【本题解析】名词词义辨析题。A 项 hobby:爱好；B 项 meal：餐。C 项 temper:脾气。D 项 future: 未来。根据句意：所有的狗是非常可爱的，并且有一个好脾

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气。
66.【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考察固定搭配。make one's day 使某人开心。
A 项 create：创造。
C 项 influence: 影响。
D 项 develop:发展。
67.【本题答案】A

【本题解析】词义辨析题。A 项 dream: 梦想。B 项 routine：路线。 C 项 present：礼物。 D 项 past：过去。根据句意：许多网民说 Wei 的兼职工作是他们的梦想的工作。
68.【本题答案】C

【本题解析】词义辨析题。A 项 suggested:建议。B 项 mentioned:提。C 项 joked:开玩笑。D 项 bargained：讨价还价：根据句意：一个网民开玩笑说:"我在哪里可以找到这么好的一个工作哦，我可以只要 15 元就可以做这个事情啦。"
69.【本题答案】C

【本题解析】连词辨析。A 项 and:和，表并列 B 项 s：所以，表因果 C 项 but:但是，表转折。 D 项 because：因为，表因果。根据句意：大多数人都喜欢狗，但是有时候他们并没有时间陪他们的狗散步或玩耍。
70.【本题答案】A

【本题解析】动词辨析题。A 项 benefits:对... 有好处。B 项 motivates：成为...的动机。 C 项 serves：服务。D 项 stimulates：促进，激发。根据句意：这是一个对每一个人都有好处的工作。

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20. Passage 5

【四川】As a general rule, all forms of activity lead to boredom when they are performed on a routine (常规) basis. As a matter of fact, we can see this 1 at work in people of all 2. For example, on Christmas morning, children are excited about 3 with their new toys. But their 4 soon wears off and by January those 5 toys can be found put away in the basement. The world is full of 6 _stamp albums and unfinished models, each standing as a monument to someone's 7 interest. When parents bring home a pet, their child 8 bathes it and brushes its fur. Within a short time, however, the 9 of caring for the animal is handed over to the parents. Adolescents enter high school with great 10 but are soon looking forward to 11 . The same is true of the young adults going to college. And then, how many 12, who now complain (抱怨) about the long drives to work, 13 drove for hours at a time when they first 14 their driver's licenses (执照)? Before people retire, they usually 15 to do a lot of 16 things, which they never had 17 to do while working. But 18 after retirement, the golfing, the fishing, the reading and all of the other pastimes become as boring as the jobs they 19. And, like the child in January, they go searching for new 20.

1. A. principle
   B. habit
   C. way
   D. power
2. A. parties
   B. races
   C. countries
   D. ages
3. A. working
   B. living
   C. playing
   D. going
4. A. confidence
   B. interest
   C. anxiety
   D. sorrow
5. A. same
   B. extra
   C. funny
   D. expensive

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6. A. well-organized B. colorfully-printed
   C. newly-collected D D. half-filled
7. A. broad B. passing C. different D. main
8. A. silently
   B. impatiently C. gladly D. worriedly
9. A. promise B. burden C. right D. game
10. A. courage B. calmness C. confusion D. excitement
11. A. graduation
    B. independent C. responsibility D. success
12. A. children B. students C. adults D. retirees
13. A. carefully
    B. eagerly C. nervously D. bravely
14. A. required B. obtained C. noticed D. discovered
15. A. need B. learn C. start D. plan
16. A. great
    B. strange C. difficult D. correct
17. A. time B. money C. skills D. knowledge
18. A. only
    B. well C. even D. soon
19. A. lost
    B. chose C. left D. quit
20. A. pets
    B. toys C. friends D. colleagues

22. 答案:

1-5ADCBA 6-10DBCBD 11-15ACBBD 16-20AADCB

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24. Passage 6

25. Foreigners Also Love Chinese Martial Arts

【河南 23】Chinese martial arts have 21 a long history. They form a splendid part of the Chinese culture and they are part of the nation' s spirit. Not only do Chinese people love their martial arts, many foreigners are also crazy 22 them. Perhaps I' m one of those eager foreigners.

Actually, I' ve exercised all my life. I used to be a football player and I once loved swimming very much. But I 23 a Chinese martial arts fan the moment I saw them in a film. So, I 24 to take them up while I was studying in Hangzhou.

Practising Chinese martial arts requires a lot of 25. You have to be able to " stand as straight as a pine tree, sit as square as a stone, and move as 26 as a gust of wind（一阵风）What ' s27, it 28 a long time for you to realize the deep meaning of Chinese martial arts. Not all people who practise Chinese martial arts have a deep enough 29 of them. Some regard them only as 30 movement: You move here; you hit your rival（对手）there. But my coach has tried to make me realize their underlying（内在的）meaning, which has a great deal to do with one' s mental state. Gradually, I' ve come to understand that Chinese martial arts do not only improve my physical 31, but also make me 32 more confident in dealing with the world 33 me .

Many actions of Chinese martial arts are actually 34 meditation (冥想). They make the goal better fitted for each person. 3 forms of exercise do not

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necessarily make people feel happy, but when exercising Chinese martial arts, you will become calmer and more cheerful. Such beneficial function has long been realized and treasured. Many of my American friends have benefited a lot 36 practising Chinese martial arts, mentally and physically.

Now there are quite a lot of Chinese martial arts clubs in the United States. American people are willing to spend their free time learning Chinese martial arts. For them, Chinese martial arts are a unique culture as well as a 37 form of exercise. 38 to a report, one in every ten Americans once 39 or is studying a kind of Chinese martial art. I myself am planning to set up a Chinese martial arts school in my home country as 40 as I complete my studies in China.
21.A.very
B. quiet
C. quietly
D. quite
22. A.with
B. in
C. about
D. up
23. A.encountered
B. became
C. met
D. found
24. A. decided
B. dilated
C. divided
D. dejected
25. A. effects
B. efforts
C. affects
D. Affords
26. A. slowly
B. frequently
C. quickly

D. fluently
27. A. many
B. most
C. much
D. more
28. A. takes
B. spends
C. wastes
D. makes
29.A. doing
B. understanding
C. meaning
D. exercising
30.A.visual
B. mental
C. chemical
D. physical
31.A. condition
B. attitude
C. mind
D. work
32.A. to feel
B. felt
C. feels
D. feel

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33. A. round	B. around	C. along	D. behind
34. A. focused on	B. dependent on	C. turned on	D. based on
35. A. Another	B. The other	C. Other	D. Others
36. A. of	B. from	C. in	D. on
37. A. financial	B. finance	C. beneficial	D. benefit
38. A. According	B. In addition	C. Amount	D. Owing
39. A. studied	B. study	C. had studied	D. studies

28. 答案:

29. 1. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】 D 句意:中国武术有相当长的一段历史。very：（置于形容词、副词和限定词前）很,非常; quiet：（adj.）安静的;quietly：安静地;quite：相当，同形容词连用修饰名词时，置于 a 或 an 之前。分析 句子结构可知，空处应用副词,可排除 B 项; 再根据句意和空后的 a long history 可知，选 D。

30. 2. [考点]词语搭配题

【精析】 C be crazy about 为固定搭配，意为 "对 .... "狂热，对......迷恋"。故选 C。
23. [考点]伺义辨析题

【精析】B 句意:但当我在一部电影中看到中国武术的那一刻，我就成了中国武术迷。 encounter：遭遇，偶然碰到;become：开始变得,变成;meet：相遇；find：（意外或偶然地）发现,找到。根据句意可 知，选 B。
24. [考点] 词义辨析题

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【精析】A 句意: 所以, 当我在杭州学习的时候,我决定开始学它们。decide:决定;dilate：扩大，扩张;divide：（使）分开;deject：使情绪低落。根据句意可知，选 A。
25. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意：练习中国武术需要很多努力 effect：（n.）影响；effort：（n.）努力；affect：（0.）影 响;afford：（。.）买得起，承担得起（后果）。分析句子结构可知，空处应用名词；再根据句意可知，选 B。

32. 6. [考点]逻辑推理题

【精析】C 空后提到 "像一阵风" 。由此可推知, 此处表达的是 "移动起来像一阵风一样快（行如 风） slowly：缓慢地;frequently：频繁地，经常;quickly:很快地;fluently：流利地。故选 C。
27. [考点]词语搭配题

【精析】D what's more 为固定搭配，意为 "此外，更有甚者，更为重要的是" 。故选 D。
28. [考点]词义辨析题

【精析】A句意: 此外, 你要花很长时间才能认识到中国武术的深层意义。take:需要......时间，费 时,其主语一般是物或作形式主语的 it, 常用结构为 sth. take（sb. ） some time 和 It takes/took （sb.） some time to do sth. ; spend:花（钱或时间）， 其主语一般是人,常用结构为 sb. spend some money/time on sth., sb. spend some money (on） doing sth.和 sb. spend some time （in） doing sth. ;waste：浪费，白 费，常用结构为 sb. waste sth. on sb. /sth. , sb. waste sth. （in） doing sth. ;make:做，使变得。根据句 意和用法可知，选 A。
29. [考点] 词义辨析题

33. 专升本英语伍老师

【精析】B 句意:并非所有练习中国武术的人都对它们有足够深入的了解。doing：所做的事；understanding：理解，了解；meaning：意义，意思；exercise：（n.）锻炼，运动，（".）锻炼，exercising 为其动 名词和现在分词形式。根据句意可知，选 B。
30. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】 D 句意：有些人认为它们只是身体上的运动，即你在这里移动，你在那里攻击对手。根据 句意和下文中的 physical （身体的）可知，此处为其原词复现。visual:视觉的；mental精神的；chemical：化学的。故选 D。

34. 1. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A 句意:渐渐地，我开始明白，中国武术不仅改善我的健康状况，而且让我在应付周围的 世界时感觉更加自信。condition：状态，健康状况,physical condition 意为 "身体状况，健康状况"；attitude：态度，看法；mind：大脑，思考能力；work：工作，职责。根据句意和搭配可知，选 A。
32. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 使役动词 have, let, make 等，与感官动词（短语）feel, hear, listen to, look at, notice, observe, see, watch 等后接复合宾语时，作宾语补足语的不定式要省略 to。也可把 make sb. do sth.视 为固定用法，意为"使某人做某事"。故选 D。
33. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意参考第 31 题解析。round：围绕，在......周围;around：围绕，绕着，在......四周；along：沿着，顺着；behind：4（或向）......的后面，在（或向）.....的背面。根据句意可知，选 B。本题 官方答案为 B 项，但 A 项在语法上也正确。
34. [考点] 词义辨析题

35. 专升本英语伍老师

【精析】D 句意:中国武术的许多动作实际上是基于冥想的。be focused on：专注于;be dependent on：依靠，依赖；be turned on：被打开；be based on：基于。根据句意可知，选 D。

36. 5. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意:其他形式的锻炼不一定会让人感到快乐，但在练习中国武术时，你会变得更平 静、更快乐。another：再一，另一，既可作限定词，又可作代词，用于三个或三个以上的人或物，泛指同类中的另一个，没有固定的范围，也可用于"another +数词 + 可数名词复数"结构中，意为"另外 几，.. ..";the other：（两者中的）另一个，后跟可数名词单数，也可作代词来指代可数名词单数，常与 one 搭配，构成 one...the other...结构，还可表示 "其余的"，后跟可数名词复数，表示特指；other 作形容词 时意为 "另外，其他" ，表示泛指，其后常跟可数名词复数，也可用于"数词 + other + 可数名词复数"结构 中，意为"另外几......"，作代词时意为"（指两个人或事物中的第二个）那个，另一个"，常与 the，any，some 等词连用;others 相当于"other+可数名词复数"，意为"其他的或另外的人或物"，表示泛指。根据 句意和用法可知，选 C。
36. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B benefit from...为固定搭配，意为"得益于，得利于"。故选 B。

37. 7. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意：对他们来说，中国武术是一种有益的锻炼方式，也是一种独特的文化。 financial：（adj.）财政的，金融 W;finance：（n.）金融，资金;beneficial：（稣）有利的，有用的；benefit：（n.）益处。分 析句子结构可知，空处应用形容词，可排除 B、D 两项;再根据句意可知，选 Co
38. [考点] 词义辨析题

38. 专升本英语伍老师

【精析】A 句意:根据一份报告，每十个美国人中就有一个曾经或正在学习一种中国武术。according to：根据；in addition to：除 以外（还）；amount to：共计，相当于，为动词短语;owing to：因为，由于。根 据句意可知，选 A。

39. 9. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 句意参考上题解析。根据句意及空前的 once（曾经）可知，此处描述的是在过去某个特定时间发生的动作,所以应用一般过去时, 谓语动词应用过去式。故选 A 。

40. 0. [考点] 语法结构题

[精析】D 句意:我本人正计划一完成在中国的学业, 就在我的祖国创建一所中国武术学校。as fast as...：和 一-样快：as many as...：和 样多；as much as...：和 一样多； as soon as：一就......，引导时间状语从句。分析句子结构并根据句意可知，此处应用 as soon as 引导时间状语从句。故选 D。

41. Passage 7

【广东 2022】 During the last fifty years psychologists have made us believe that differences between men and women are mainly the 21 of the way we are brought up. According to this theory women can be trained to do 22 that men traditionally do, ...do more 23 . This so-called "new man" should be more 24 and emotional.

But two books newly 25 say that, according to a recent scientific study, gender differences 26 because men's and women's brains work completely 27 and their biological differences mean that they can never think or 28 the same way.

42. 专升本英语伍老师

Try this experiment: read a 29 aloud from a book or magazine. At the same time tap (轻) on the table with one finger, and try to 30 a constant speed. Do this first with your right hand and then with your left hand. If you are a 31 , you will be able to maintain constant speed with 32 hand. Men, however, when tapping with their left hand will 33 down. This is one of the many 34 that prove men's brains are in compartments （功能区）， with verbal abilities on the left side and spatial abilities on the right. ... verbal an spatial 35 are dealt with on both the left and right sides of the brain.

21.A. part
B. fact
C. practice
D. result
22. A. cooking
B. cleaning
C. jobs
D. exercises
23.A. housework
B. experiments
C. assignments
D. research
24.A. communicative B . boring
C. happy
D.aggressive
25.A. published
B. selected
C. borrowed
D. bought
26. A. stay
B. exist
C.disappear
D. matter
27.A. differently
B. happily
C. silently
D. positively
28. A. move
B. walk
C. reply
D. behave
29. A. phrase
B. word
C. picture
D. passage
30. A. keep
B. record
C. exceed
D. reduce
31.A. man
B. woman

C. scientist
D. writer
32. A. either
B. left
C. neither
D. right
33. A. bring
B. turn
C. slow
D. shut
34.A. magazines
B. books
C. experiments
D. works
35.A. problems
B. abilities
C. differences
D. features

43. 专升本英语伍老师

答案:
21[答]D
[解析]语境中的"男女之间的不同之处"是一个存在的结果，故应选 result，句意：男女之间的不同之处主要是养育方式(不同) 的结果。

44. 2.[答案]C

[解析] 根据语境：男女之间的不同之处主要是养育方式（不同）的结果，根据这一理论妇女可以被培训做，ABD 选项都是传统上女性也会做的事，可排除，故选 C。
23[答案]A
[解析]根据语境，应选传统上一般男性不做的事，故选 A 家务。
24.[答案]A
[解析]根据后面的 emotional 情绪化可推断，此处应选女性的特质，B 和 C 不属于性格特质：D 侵略性偏男性特质：故选 A 表示善于交际沟通。
25[答]A
[解析]根据语境:两本新书提到，根据一个最近的科学研究，可推断是新出版的书，故选 A。 26.[答案]B
[解析]根据语境:性别不同因为男女的大脑的运转完全，可知此处应选 exist 存在。
27.[答]A
[解析]文章的主题是讲男女不同，故可判断此处应选 differently。
28.[答案]D
[解析]A，B，C 选项都是片面的行为，可排除。Think or behave 想或做。
[答案]D
29. 故选 D[解析]根据后文语境：一边读，一边匀速敲桌面，可推断是比较长的文字，passage

45. 专升本英语伍老师

46. 文章

30.[答案]A
[解析]根据后文的: maintain a constant speed 保持一个不变的速度，可推断此处应选同义词，故选 A。
31[答]B
[解析]根据后句的 men, however...，可推断此处应选 woman。
[答案]A
[解析]根据本段最后一句: For women, however,....both the left and right...可知女性左右都可以，故选 either，两者中任何一个，文中就是指任一只手。
33 [答案]C
[解析]根据语境中提到速度，这里选 slow down 下来。
34[答案]C
[解析]前文讲到的是男女一边看杂志一般匀速敲桌子的实验，所以应选 C。 35[答]B
[解析]原词复现。根据上文的 verbal abilities 和 spatial ability，可推断此处选 B。

47. Passage 8

【广东 2021】The idea of becoming a writer occurred to Nicole when she was meeting with some friends in a bar." If you could do anything, 51 cost, location, and

48. 专升本英语伍老师

education being factors, what would you do?" One of them asked 52. The table went 53 as everyone was set to thinking.

Like all of her friends in the 54, Nicole was a mom with two little kids. She loved being a mom, 55 the busy life of taking care of two children made her 56 that being a full-time mom was the 57 for her now. Eventually, her children would be 58 to college and then her purpose would be fulfilled, she thought. Until then the job was to 59 the kids. Yet, she couldn't help 60 herself, what would happen when she was no longer 61 to the children?

These thoughts troubled her so much that she grew 62. In the end, her husband had to push her to meet up with other moms in the 63.

So the question really hit home. After a few minutes, 64 started pouring out everything from being an accountant who loved working with 65 to a doctor who loved helping people heal. That was when Nicole discovered what she was really passionate about.

51A.without	B. by	C. as	D.of
52.A.happily	B. clearly	C .suddenly	D. .slowly
53.A. crazy	B. silent	C.suddenly	D. wild
54.A. house	B. restaurant	C.bar	D. room
55.A. because	B .when	C. or	D.but
56. A. like	B. choose	C.realize	D.wonder
57. A. idea	B.chapter	C. stereotype	D. choice
58. A. forward	B. off	C. along	D.down

49. 专升本英语伍老师

59.A. look after	B . look for	C . look up	D.look at
60.A.hating	B.asking	C. saving	D . believing
61. A grateful	B. useful	C. close	D. nice
62. A. connected	B. interested	C. depressed	D. surprised
63. A. world	B. organization	C. market	D. neighborhood
64. A.feelings	B. considerations	C. fancies	D. answers
65. A. money	B. banks	C. numbers	D. people

答案:

51-55 ACBCD

56-60 CDBAB

61-65 BCDDC

Passage 9

【杭州 23】Have you heard of Daylight Saving Time (DST,夏今时)? It is a system used to make 36 use of the longer daylight 37 during the summer months. The idea is 38 the clocks forward by one hour 39 the spring and 40 back again by one hour in the fall, 41 people more daylight hours during their 42 hours. The most important 43 of DST is to reduce power usage by taking advantage 44 the longer periods of natural daylight.

50. 专升本英语伍老师

Time changes can have a big influence on 45 patterns, particularly for the spring DST shift when clocks are moved forward 46 one hour. The shift to DST can affect sleep patterns for several days 47 the body gets used to the new time schedule. This is because the clock inside the body, 48 regulates sleep-wake cycles, is tied to daylight and 49. when the time changes, it can 50 several days for the body to get used to the 51 schedule.

Research has shown 52 the spring DST shift, in particular, can 53 to an increase in sleep disorder, daytime sleepiness, and tiredness. This is 54 people lose an hour of sleep, which can break their sleep 55 and lead to difficulty falling asleep or waking up earlier than usual.

36.A. better B. worse C. bigger D. smaller

37. A. seconds B. minutes C. hours D. years

38.A. move B. moves C. moved D. to move

49.A.on B. in C.at D.to

41.A. give B.soon C. after D.before

42.A. waking B. gave C. gives D.giving

43. A. way B.step C.sleeping D.relaxing

44.A. in B. of C.on D.process

45.A. work B.sleep C.eating D.at

46.A. by B. in C. for D.with

47.A. if B.as C.but D.although

48.A. that	B. who	C.when	D.which
49.A. cloud	B.darkness	C.sunshine	D. brightness
50.A.have	B .pass	C. take	D. spend
51. A. new	B.slow	C.busy	D.lazy
52.A. that	B. what	C.which	D. whether
53.A. get	B.come	C.lead	D. result
54. A. but	B. for	C.since	D.because
55. A. bed	B .room	C.cycle	D. method
答案:			
36.[答案]A.better			
37.[答案]C.hours			
38.[答案]D.to move			
39.[答案] B.in			
40.[答案]A.then			
41.[答案]D.giving			
42.[答案]A.waking			
43.[答案]C.goal			
44.[答案] B.of			
45.[答案] B.sleep			
46.[答案]A.by			
47[答案]D.although			
48. 答案]D.which			

51. 专升本英语伍老师

49.[答案]B.darkness
50.[答案]C.take
51.[答案]A.new
52.[答案]A.that
53.[答案]c.lead
54.[答案]D.because
55.[答案]C.cycle

Passage 10

【浙江 2017】Towards the end of high school, when it came time to start thinking about what colleges I was interested in applying to, there was only one thing on my mind: I

wanted to get away from home. I was the elder of two **36**, and had begun to feel the urge to be on my own, that I was **37** to take charge of my own life.

Even at the time of being accepted to Virginia Tech, I was **38** at the prospect of starting over, with new faces, and new things to see and do.

But as the time arrived to **39** my bags and prepare to leave, the reality of what I was doing hit home hard. I 40 as I realized that I was going to be eight and a half hours away from everything and 41 that was familiar to me. I was leaving the town where I had 42 , and all the things about it that I loved.

For the first few 43 after arriving at school, I thought that I was not going to make it through the year. 44 a tearful call back home, I grabbed one of the few books in my suitcase, Chicken Soup For the Teenage Soul, and I headed down to the library to read

52. 专升本英语伍老师

a few stories. They had always been able to 45 me up before, and I was hopeful that they 46 now.

On the way out, I passed another girl in the hallway. She 47 the book in my hand and smiled, saying that she had the same book in her dorm room, 48. I took a chance, and invited her to come read with me- Being as 49 as I was, she agreed, and we found our way onto the library.

Before we knew 50, we were surrounded by girls, who, like us, had either read 51 owned the book, and who loved it as much as we 52 As I watched the tears 53 everyone's faces and the smiles grow as we all read, I realized that I was not alone.

The days went on, and I still 54 home-but the campus was beautiful, the people were **55**, and it became better and better as the school year continued.
36. A. friends
B. kids
C. students
D. workers
37. A. ready
B. sorry
C. unwilling
D. regretful
38. A. amazed
B. shocked
C. excited
D. disappointed
39. A. pack
B. sell
C. pull
D. wash
40. A. dreamed
B. beamed
C. shouted

D. cried
41. A. something
B. nobody
C. everybody
D. anything
42. A. passed by
B. grown up
C. come across
D. dropped off
43. A. seconds
B.years
C. minutes
D. days
44. A. When
B. After
C. As
D. Until
45. A. cheer
B. bring
C. wake
D. call
46. A. must
B. can
C. would
D. may

53. 专升本英语伍老师

47.A.read	B.bought	C.wrote	D.saw
48.A.too	B.either	C.instead	D.thought
49.A.clever	B.kind	C.homesick	D.flexible
50.A.this	B.one	C.each	D.it
51.A.or	B.buy	C.and	D.so
52.A.noticed	B.hoped	C.hated	D.did
53.A.turn down	B.fall down	C.run into	D.go through
54.A.returned	B.went	C.missed	D.had
55.A.cold	B.kind	C.poor	D.miserable

54. 答案:

36. [答案] B
[解析] 作者高中毕业,应该是家中两个小孩中的长者, 所以这里选 kids
37.[答案] A
[解析] 当时作者的心里一直向往着独立的生活,所以这里应该是准备好为自己的生活负责。
Be ready to.准备好、乐意做某事。
38.[答案]C
[解析] 在被大学录取时, 作者还在对于未来的大学新生活感到兴奋不已,所以选 C: excited39.[答案]A
[解析]根据后文 prepare to leave 可知这里应该是打包行李,所以选 A:pack
40.[答案] D
[解析] 我意识到我将离家非常远时,我哭了。选 D,cried
41.[答案]C

55. 专升本英语伍老师

[解析] everything 与 everybody 并列，表示我所熟悉的任何人和事。

56. 2. [答案] B

[解析]我将离开我成长的小城。选 B: grown up。
43. [答案]D
[解析]在到大学的前几天，我觉得我会坚持不下去。选 D, days
44.[答案] B
［解析］跟大家打了电话之后. 我拿起一本心灵鸡汤去图书馆。选 B: after。
45.[答案] A
[解析] cheer up,使人高兴,让人重新振作
46.[答案] B
[解析] 心灵鸡汤的故事曾经能够使我振作，我希望现在也能，所以选 B:can
47.[答案] D

分[解析] 我遇到一位女生，她看到我的那本心灵鸡汤，说她也有一本。所以选 D:saw
48.[答案] A[解析] too，表示也。女生也有一本和我一样的书
49.[答案]C
[解析]那位女生和我一样想家。Homesick,想家
50.[答案] D
[解析] before we know it,固定表达，不知不觉。不知不觉许多女生围在我们身边。51.[答案] A
[解析] either...or...固定搭配。
52.[答案] D
[解析]那些女生爱这本书，和我们一样。As we did，选 D:did53.[答案] B
[解析]眼泪从脸上掉落.fall down。

57. 专升本英语伍老师

54.[答案]C
[解析]我仍然想家 miss home
55.[答案] B
[解析] 大学里的人都很友好,kind

58. Passage 11

【浙江 20】 Probably the most famous apple in history belonged to Isaac Newton. His apple became the 36 for a great scientific discovery: the force of gravity (重力). 37, some historians question if the apple even existed. When examining history, people try to 38 the fact from the fiction. And in Newton's 39, his scientific work was the fact, and the story about the apple was all 40.
41 a young man, Newton left home to study science at Cambridge University. One day while he was 42 under an apple tree, an apple fell from a branch above and hit him 43 on the head. He looked at the apple and 44 to think why the apple fell, 45 some of the scientific knowledge from school. Newton realized that 46 inside Earth were always pulling objects toward its center. That's why the Fell down and did not stay high up in the tree. When a person jumps, he or she does not rise quickly 48 space like a lost balloon. Gravity 49 everything toward the ground.

What's the problem with this famous and 50 apple story? Most historians don't believe it 51 happened. Then why did he tell this 52 ? Today the general belief is that Newton 53 that apple to make his theory more memorable. Now some people don't even remember 54 the apple fell on Newton's head. Not everyone remembers the work

59. 专升本英语伍老师

Newton did to 55 the world. Much of the time, people remember the apple more than him.

36.A. result	B.symbol	C.theory	D.object
37.A. In a word	B.Besides	C.However	D.For one thing
38. A. separate	B.believe	C.show	D. prevent
39.A. honor	B.way	C.case	D.role
40.A.experiment	B.crime	C.science	D.fiction
41.A.As	B.For	C.Like	D.Along
42.A. marching	B. resting	C.arriving	D. mining
43.A. purposely	B. fast	C.angrily	D. right
44. A. brought	B.began	C.stuck	D.grew
45. A. replying	B.gaining	C.applying	D. providing
46. A. rocks	B. forces	C.shells	D.materials
47.A. standing	B.disappearing	C.connecting	D. floating
48.A.into	B.over	C. out of	D.down
49.A. locates	B.gathers	C.pulls	D.destroys
50.A. comforting	B.upsetting	C.shocking	D.inspiring
51. A. ever	B. forever	C.never	D.however
52. A. statement	B. truth	C.story	D.invented
53.A. discovered	B.argued	C.spread	D.invent
54.A. what	B.why	C.who	D.which
55.A. change	B.repair	C. protect	D.lift

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61. 答案：

[文章大意]文章主要从牛顿和他家喻户晓的与苹果的故事入手，介绍了牛顿的伟大理论发现的过程，并讨论了苹果故事的真实性，并指出今天人们普遍认为生顿虚构了那个苹果使他的理论更难以忘记。
36.[答案]B。解析：考查名词辨析。句意：他的苹果成为了重力这个伟大发现的。result 结果;symbol 象征;theory 理论; objiect 目标，物体;根据空格后的 for a great scientific discovery 并联系语境可知，这里是指"成为了伟大发现的象征"，四个选项中只有 symbol符合。故选 B。 37.[答案]C。解析:考查词义辨析及上下文联系。句意:，历史学家甚至质疑苹果是否存在。in a word 总之，一言以蔽之，相当于 all in all，多用于总结上文；besides 另外，除此之外，相当于 in addition，是对前文的一种补充;however 然而，表示转折关系，多与前文语意相反;for one thing 方面，for one thing...for another 多为一组搭配使用，一方面 ·.. 另一方面 ·.. 。根据上下文，空前说他的苹果成为了重力这个伟大发现的象征，空格后说历史学家质疑苹果是否存在，可知前后为转折关系故选 C。
38.[答案] A 。解析：考查动词辨析及固定搭配。句意：当我们审查历史时，人们尝试着把事实和。separate 将 · · · . . . 分开，多用固定搭配 separate...from....将.....与..... 分开;believe 相信，多虚构用

于 believe in sb 信任某人，不和 from 搭配; show 展示，多用 show sb.sth, = show sth.to sb.向某人展示某物，不与 from 搭配;prevent 阻止，防止，多用固定搭配 prevent...from...阻止，预防，使...不.....根据上下文，这里应该是人们尝试着把事实和虚构区分开来，四个选项中只有 separate 符合。故选 A。
39.[答案]C。解析：考查名词辨析。句意：在牛顿的中，他的科学著作是事实，苹果的故事全是虚构。honor 荣誉，荣耀，in one's honor 为纪念，向....表示敬意；way 道路，方式，方法，in one'sway 挡某人路，妨碍某人;case 箱子，事例，病例，案件，in one's case 在某人这个事例中;role 角

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色多用 play a role in 在 ·.. 中扮演角色，在 · . . . . 中起作用。根据上下文，这里应该是在牛顿的这个事例中四个选项中只有 case 符合，故选 C。
40.[答案]D。解析：考查名词辨析。句意：在牛顿的事例中，他的科学著作是事实，苹果的故事全是。experiment 实验;crime 罪行，犯罪;science 科学;fiction 虚构。通读全文，后文最后段指出 Most historians don't believe it 51 happened.(大部分科学家并不相信这个故事真实发生)以及后来又提到 Today the general belief is that Newton 53 that apple to make his theory morememorable. (今天人们普遍认为牛顿虚构了那个苹果使他的理论更难以忘记)，可知苹果的故事应该是虚构的，故选 D 。
41.[答案] A 。解析：考查介词辨析。句意：一个年轻人，他离开家到剑桥学习科学。as 作为介词有作为之意，除此之外它也可以作连词，表示随着，因为，尽管等;for 介词，表示为了；like 介词是像，常用 look like 看起来像，或用于举例子相当于 such as; along 介词，表示沿着。根据上下文，这里应该是牛顿作为一个年轻人更符合语境，四个选项中只有 as 符合。故选 A。 42.[答案]B。解析:考查动词辨析。句意：一天当他在苹果树下时，个苹果从树枝上掉了下来正好砸在他头上。march 前进，行军;rest 休息；arrive 到达；mine 开采，采掘。根据上下文，这里应该是牛顿在树下休息更符合语境，四个选项中只有 rest 符合。故选 B。
43.[答案]D。解析：考查副词辨析。句意：一天当他在苹果树下休息时，一个苹果从树枝上掉了下来砸在他头上。purposely 故意地，蓄意地；fast 快速地；angrily 气愤地；right 作形容词，"正确的，右边的"，作名词表示右边 on the right，还可以作副词表示"正好，恰好"之意。根据上下文，这里副词修饰苹果砸下来这个动作，应该是正好砸在牛顿头上更符合语境，四个选项中只有 right 符合故选 D。
44.[答案]B。解析：考查动词辨析。句意：他看着苹果，运用学到的科学知识思考苹果为什么掉下来。brought,bring 过去式，表示"带来"，多用 bring sb.sth,= bring sth.to sb.给某人带来某

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物;began, begin 过去式, 开始, begin to do 开始做某事;stuck, stick 过去式, 刺, 截, 坚持, stick to do 坚持做某事;grew，grow 过去式，成长，种植，多用 grow up 长大。根据上下文，这里应该是牛顿开始思考苹果为什么掉下来更符合语境。故选 B。
45.[答案]C。解析:考查动词辨析。句意: 他看着苹果, 学到的科学知识开始思考苹果为什么掉下来。reply 回复，回答;gain 获得，得到;apply 申请;应用;涂，敷等意; provide 提供。根据上下文，这里应该是牛顿应用所学知识去思考问题更符合语境。四个选项中只有 apply 表示应用，运用符合语境。故选 C。
46.[答案]B。解析:考查名词辨析。句意: 地球内部的总是牵引物体到中心去。rocks 岩石;forces 力;shells 壳;materials 物质。根据常识是地球的地心引力牵引物体到地球中心去, 四个选项中只有 force 符合。故选 B。

47. [答案]D。解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 这就是为什么物体总是落下而不是高高地在树上。stand 站立;disappear 消失;connect 连接;float 漂浮。根据上下文，前文说牛顿思考苹果为什么落下来，因为地球内部的力吸引物体到中心，所以这里对应的物体下落而不是飘浮在树上。四个选项中只有 float 表示漂浮，符合语境。故选 D。
48. [答案]A。解析:考查介词析。句意:当一个人跳起来的时候，他并不会像测风气球一样很快上升空间。into 进;over 超越，超过;outof 在.....外面，如 out ofthe classroom (教室外边);此外也可以表示"出于，由于"，如 out ofcuriosity (出于好奇);down 下去。根据上下文和常识，测风气球是上升进入空间，所以人不会像气球一样，也应该是进入空间，故选 A。
49. [答案]C。解析:考查动词辨析。句意:重力把一切事物向地面。locate 位于, 定位; gather 使聚集;pull 拉;destroy 毁灭。根据上下文和常识，重力使一切事物向下而不是向上，因此是拉向地面四个选项中只有 pull 符合语境。故选 C。
50[答案]D。解析: 考查形容词辨析。句意: 这个著名且的苹果故事有什么问题呢?comforting 令

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人安慰的;upsetting 令人沮丧的; shocking 令人震惊的; inspiring 鼓舞人心的，启发灵感的。这里形容词修饰的是这个苹果故事，结合上下文，代入四个选项依次验证，应该是鼓舞人心的故事更符合语境故选 D。
51.[答案] A 。解析: 考查副词形近词析。句意: 大多数历史学家认为这个故事发生过。ever 用于肯定句中表示"曾经"，如 Ihave ever been there.(我曾经去过那里);用于否定中意为"任何时候，从来",如 Ihaven'tever said that.(我从未说过那样的的话); forever 永远;never 从未; however 然而，表示转折。结合下文内容说那么他为什么讲了这个故事呢? 可知此处大部分历史学家是不相信这个故事发生的，四个选项中只有 ever，在否定句中在这里表示"从未相信"之意，符合语境，故选 A。
52.[答案]C。解析:考查名词辨析。句意:那他为什么讲了这个呢?statement 陈述，声明:truth 事实;story 故事;invention 发明物。根据上下文，科学家不相信这个的故事发生，所以不能是事实牛顿发现的万有引力定律，属于理论，发明物不太恰当；也不是声明；上述对应的是牛顿和苹果的故事四个选项中只有 story 更符合语境，故选 C。
53.[答案]D。解析：考查动词辨析。句意：今天人们普遍认为牛顿了那个苹果使他的理论更难以忘记。discover 发现;argue 争论;spread 传播; invent 发明，还可以表示"虚构、捏造"之意根据上下文可知苹果的故事是虚构的，因此这里应该是牛顿虚构了苹果使他的理论更难以忘记，四个选项中只有 invent 有虚构含义，故选 D。
54.[答案]B。解析:考查宾语从句。句意:今天一些人从未记住苹果掉在牛顿头上。what 什么;why 为什么；who 谁； which 哪一个。remember 后是宾语从句，从句中不缺主干成分，故排除 what who.which，而选择 why，why 在从句中作原因状语，这里表示人们没有记住苹果为什么掉在牛顿头上。故选 B。
55.[答案] A。解析:考查动词辨析。句意:不是每个人都记得牛顿世界的著作。change 改变;repair

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维修;protect 保护; lif 举起，提高。这里动词后搭配的宾语是世界，结合上下文，牛顿发现的这一理论应该是改变了世界，四个选项中只有 change 更符合语境，故选 A_c

Passage 12

【四川】Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your tongue and yet you were unable to recall it? 86 this happens again, do not 87 to recall it. Do something 88 for a couple of minutes, 89 the name may come into your head. The name is there since you have

met 90 person and learned his name. It 91 has to be dug out. The initial(最初的)effort to recall 92 the mind for operation, but it is the subconscious(下意识的) 93 that go to work to dig up a 94 memory. Forcing yourself to recall 95 never helps because it doesn't 96 your memory; it only tightens it. Students find the preparatory method helpful 97 examinations. They read over the questions 98 trying to answer any of them. 99 they answer first the ones 100 which they are most confident. Meanwhile, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking 101; work is being done on the 102 difficult question. By the time the easier questions are answered, answers 103 the more difficult ones will usually begin to 104 into consciousness. It is often 105 a question of waiting for recall to come to the memory.

86. A. As
B. When
C. While
D. Whether
87. A. try
B. want
C. hesitate
D. wait
88. A. simple
B. apart
C. else
D. similar
89. A. unless
B. and
C. or
D. until

90. A. some	B. certain	C. a	D. this
91. A. then	B. really	C. only	D. indeed
92. A. leads	B. begins	C. helps	D. prepares
93. A. deeds	B. activities	C. movements	D. procedures
94. A. light	B. fresh	C. dim	D. dark
95. A. merely	B. almost	C. barely	D. hardly
96. A. loosen	B. weaken	C. decrease	D. reduce
97. A. into	B. in	C. about	D. by
98. A. after	B. besides	C. before	D. against
99. A. Thus	B. But	C. Therefore	D. Then
100. A. of	B. with	C. for	D. in
101. A. place	B. shape	C. charge	D. action
102. A. too	B. less	C. not	D. more
103. A.to	B. of	C. about	D. for
104. A. appear	B. grow	C. extend	D. come
105. A. nearly	B. likely	C. just	D. even

66. 答案：

BACBD

67. CDBCB

ABCDA
ADAAC

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Passage 13

【四川 22】The Silk Road is a name given to the many trade routes that connected Europe and the Mediterranean(地中海)with the Asian world. The 51 is over 6,500 km long and got its name 52 the early Chinese traded silk along it. Although silk was the 53trading item, there were any other goods that 54 along the Silk Road between Eastern Asia and Europe. In the course of time, medicine, perfumes, spices and livestock(家畜) 55 their way between continents.

The Chinese learned to 56 silk thousands of years ago. For a long time they were the only ones who knew how to make this 57 material. Only the emperor, his family and his highest advisers were allowed to wear clothes made of 88. For a long time the Chinese 59 this secret

very 60 . The ancient Romans were the 61 Europeans who became aware of this wonderful material. Trading 62,often with Indians as middlemen(中间人)who traded silk with the Chinese63gold and silver which they got from the Romans.

Traveling along the route was 64. The hot desert high mountains and sandstorms made traveling a rough business. Most of the goods along the Silk Road were carried by caravans(商队). Traders sometimes brought goods from one 6 50n the Silk Road to another, from where the goods would be 66 by someone else. Over the centuries people settled along the ancient route and many cities 67 . Later on there were fewer hardships to overcome, 68 by no means was it easy.

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Religion, languages and diseases also spread along the Silk Road. Buddhism, which originated india, spread to China along this route. European traders probably brought the plague from Asia to Europe along the ancient road.

In the early Middle Ages, traffic along the route 69 because of the fall of the Roman Empire. Trading along the Silk Road became stronger again between the 13th and 14th centuries, when the Mongols controled central Asia. Afterwards, the Silk Road gradually 70 its importance, because new sea routes to Asia were discovered.

51. A. corridor	B. voyage	C. route	D. railway
52. A. though	B. unless	C. where	D. because
53. A. only	B. main	C. real	D. exact
54. A. rose	B. gathered	C. got	D. traveled
55. A. found	B. searched	C. wounded	D. missed
56. A. provide	B. neglect	C. make	D. carry
57. A. precious	B. beautiful	C. important	D. different
58. A. cloth	B. cotton	C. silk	D. fiber
59. A. guarded	B. shared	C. guided	D. learned
60. A. curious	B. carefully	C. excitedly	D. happily
61. A. unique	B. active	C. first	D. special
62. A. compared	B. combined	C. supplied	D. started
63. A. in place of	B. in favor of	C. in exchange forD. in return for	
64. A. dangerous	B. disappointing	C. enjoyable	D. inspiring
65. A. purpose	B. destination	C. time	D. desert

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66. A. exploded
    B. performed
    C. ruined
    D. transported
67. A. more
    B. stretched
    C. emerged
    D. remained
68. A. or
    B. but
    C. nor
    D. so
69. A. imported
    B. disappeared
    C. continued
    D. decreased
70. A. lost
    B. gained

C. kept
D. denied

71. 答案：

CDBDA
CACAB
CDCAB
DCBDA

72. Passage 14

【河南 22】In the early 1990s, an Australian friend and I travelled to Lijiang for a summer vacation. We hired a local 21 Wang who was a gentleman with 22 manners. It was so hot that we took delight in drinking cool 23. We politely offered Wang but he 24 . We said nothing and drank our beer, while poor Wang watched. One day Wang must have been desperate because he 25 the first offer. Only_26 I saw that Wang in fact liked beer very much, did it then occur to me to ask him_27 maybe in China it was not polite to accept the 28 offer.

Several months ago, a friend of mine invited a young Chinese lady home for dinner. The young lady had just_29_in America for a work-study year. 30 her

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hosts knew that Chinese have a 31 sense of politeness in social situations, they expected to have to 32 the young lady repeatedly to help herself 33 the dinner dishes. They had been told that, in China, 34 _of proffered food is considered polite and further refusal is even more polite. Some intercultural trainers advised western hosts to 33 three times so that Chinese guests can politely refuse twice and that be persuaded to accept the_36_time. 37 , the young lady's first words as she came through the door were, "Oh, I'm starving. I hope you don't mind 38_I eat a lot!" Contrary to the American hosts' 39,she didn't hesitate at all 40 herself to the food and didn't need to be urged.

21.A. offer	B. policeman	C. guide	D. worker
22.A. poor	B.adequate	C.good	D.no
23.A. water	B.beer	C.sodas	D. juice
24. A. accepted	B.refused	C. opposed	D. agreed
26.A.that	B.if	C.when	D.since
27.A.it	B.whether	C.whatever	D. to
28.A.first	B.second	C.third	D.last
29.A.came	B. reached	C.got	D.arrived

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30.A.But	B.Since	C.If	D.Hence
31.A.strong	B.no	C.weak	D.many
32.A. enforce	B.argue	C.help	D.urge
34.A.at	B.on	C. to	D.with
35. A. give	B.offer	C.record	D.refusal
36.A. first	B.second	C.third	D.tell
37.A. In a word	B.However	C. In addition	D.Therefore
38. A.that	B.whether	C.if	D.sonly
39. A. magination	B.expectation	C.impression	D.illusion

75. 答案：

21. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C offer：建议，出价；policeman：警察；guide：向导，导游；worker：工人，员工。根据句意"我们雇了一个当地的向导"可知，选 C。
22. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 根据上下文可推知，这位向导是一个有礼貌的绅士。 poor: 差的，贫穷的； adequate：

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足够的；good：好的，优质的，good manners 意为"有礼貌"；no：没有，无。故选 C。
23. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 根据下文中的 drank our beer 可知，此处为 beer（啤酒）的原词复现，表达的是 "天气如此热，以至我们以喝凉啤酒为乐"。water；水；soda；苏打汽水；juice；果汁。故选 B。
24. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 下文提到"我们什么也没说，喝着啤酒，可怜的 Wang 看着"。由此可推知，Wang 并没有喝啤酒，他拒绝了作者的邀请。accept：接受（建议、邀请等）；refuse：拒绝，回绝； oppose：反对（计划、政策等），抵制；agree；同意，赞成。故选 B。
25. [考点] 语法结构题和逻辑推理题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处为 because 引导的从句的谓语，所以首先排除 C、D 两项。根据下文可推知，Wang 这一次接受了喝啤酒的邀请。accept：接受（建议、邀请等）；refuse：拒绝，回绝。故选 A。
26. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 句意：当我看到 Wang 事实上很喜欢啤酒的时候，我才想起来问他，在中国接受别人的第一次邀请是否并不礼貌。分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处应用 when（当 . . . . . . 的时候），引导

一个时间状语从句。that 不能单独引导状语从句；if：如果，引导条件状语从句； since：自......以来，由于，引导时间和原因状语从句。故选 C。

77. 7. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 句意参考上题解析。分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处引导一个宾语从句，从句成分完整，但意义不完整，缺少"是否"的含义，所以应用 whether 引导。it 不能引导从句； whatever：任何事物，在名词性从句中作主语、宾语等成分； to 不能引导从句。故选 B。
28. [考点] 词义辨析题

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【精析】A 句意参考第 26 题解析。first：第一；second：第二；third：第三；last：最后的，上一个的。根据句意可知，选 A。
29. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D 句意：这位年轻的女士刚到美国勤工俭学一年。arrive in 为固定搭配，意为"到达，抵达"，符合句意。come，get 常与介词 to 搭配，表示"到达（某一地点）"；reach 意为"到达，抵达"时为及物动词，其后可直接跟宾语。故选 D。
30. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】 B 句意：由于主人知道中国人在社交场合有很强的礼貌感，所以他们预计不得不反复劝这位年轻女士随意享用晚餐的菜品。分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处应用 Since（由于)，引导一个原因状语从句。but：但是，然而，为并列连词，不能引导从句；if：如果，引导条件状语从句；hence：因此，由此，为副词，不能引导从句。故选 B。
31. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A 句意参考上题解析。strong：强的，强大的；no：没有，无；weak：虚弱的；many：许多。根据句意可知，选 A 。
32. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 句意参考第 30 题解析。enforce：强迫，迫使；argue：争论，争辩；help：帮助；urge：敦促，力劝。根据句意可知，选 D。。另外，根据第二段最后一句中的 urged 可知，此处为其原词复现。
33. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C 句意参考第 30 题解析。help oneself to sth. 为固定搭配，意为"为自己取用某物"，符合句意。故选 C。
34. [考点] 词义辨析题

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【精析】D 句意：他们被告知在中国，拒绝别人提供的食物被认为是礼貌的，进一步拒绝则是更加礼貌的。require：（v.）需要，要求；reuse：（v.&n.）再使用；record：（v.&n.）记录，记载；refusal：(n.）拒绝，回绝。分析句子结构并结合空后的 of 可知，空处应用名词；再根据句意可知，选 D 。
35. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意：一些跨文化培训师建议西方的聚会主人主动提出三次（邀请），以便让中国客人能够礼貌拒绝前两次，再被劝说接受第三次。give：给，交给；offer：提供（东西或机会），主动提出；help：帮助；tell：告诉。根据句意可知，选 B。
36. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意参考上题解析。first；第一；second：第二；third；第三；only：唯一的。根据句意可知，选 C 。

80. 7. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 上文提到，拒绝别人提供的食物是礼貌的，中国客人一般会拒绝前两次邀请；下文提到，这位年轻女士进门直接表示希望对方不要介意自己吃得多。由此可推知，上下文之间为转折关系。in a word：简言之，常用于总结上文；however；然而，表示转折；in addition：此外，表示补充说明；therefore：因此，表示因果。故选 B。
38. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】 C 句意：然而，这位年轻女士进门后说的第一句话是："噢，我要饿死了。如果我吃得很多，希望你们不要介意！"分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处应用 if（如果），引导一个条件状语从句。that 不能单独引导状语从句；whether 常与 or not 搭配，引导让步状语从句，意为"不管是否..."；so：因此，所以，为表示因果关系的并列连词，不能引导从句。故选 C。

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39. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意：与美国主人的预期相反，她毫不犹豫地自取食物，完全不需劝说。imagination：想象力；expectation：预期，希望；impression：印象，感想；illusion；幻想，错觉。根据句意可知，选 B。
40. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】 C hesitate to do...为固定用法，意为"犹豫做....."。故选 C。

82. Passage 15

【河南 21】 You' ve just been given a major task and want to do it well, but it seems that 21 you get started, you're interrupted. First, a friend stops 22 . Then, it's the phone. Later,your boss 23 you to drop everything-she's got a rush job!

All these things are important. 24 you could rearrange them without breaking your 25. And you can! We've heard 26 quality time at home-why not find quality time on the job?

Begin by 27 those parts of the day during 28 you're most creative. You may work best in the morning or in the afternoon. No matter 29 -just find your time and build a wall 30 it.

Say that for you, quality time begins at ten. 31 on your major task then, and don't let anything interrupt you. If you have a secretary, tell her or him to 32 all calls and visitors; if you don't, try to ask a colleague to help you. The 33 is that

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both outsiders and colleagues will know that you will not be 34 for a part of each day. Why? Because you are working.

Prepare for this special block of time as carefully 35 you would for an important meeting. Don't waste precious minutes searching for memos or notes. Be ready to begin precisely at ten, and get the most 36 every second. You might like to use your block simply for thinking about a project, a problem 37 a new idea.

Start small-maybe thirty or forty minutes, three times a week, building up 38 at least an hour. Sure, you'll have to chip away at your 39 a little sometimes, but guard that hour as you would do to any other 40 possession.

21. A.the hour	B.the day	C. the minute	D. the quarter
22.A.beside	B.by	C. of	D.near
23.A.told	B.tells	C.tell	D.telling
24.A.If	B.Only	C.Only if	D.If only
25. A.concentration	B.concentrate	C.concentrated	D. being concentrated
26. A. from	B.about	C.by	D.with
27. A. looking out	B. taking out	C. finding out	D. bringing out
28.A.while	B.when	C.that	D.which
29.A.which	B.where	C.when	D.what
30.A.or	B.about	C.a	D.around
31.A.Focusing	B.Focused	C.To focus	D.Focus
32.A.hold	B.receive	C.accept	D.make

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33.A.dot	B.way	C. point	D.method
34.A.busy	B. available	C. avail	D. unavailable
35. A. because	B.for	C. since	D.as
36. A. out off	B. out of	C.out	D.of
37.A.or	B.and	C.but	D.for
38.A.in	B.by	C.to	D.on
39. A.friend	B.block	C.task	D.colleague
40. A. value	B. valueless	C. value-free	D. valued

85. 答案：

86. 1. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 句意：你刚接到一项重要任务，并且想把它做好，但似乎你一开始就被打断了。分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处引导一个时间状语从句。the minute 意为"一...就.....",引导时间状语从句，符合题意。the hour：那个小时，为名词词组；the day：那天，这天，引导时间状语从句；thequarter：那个季度，那一刻钟，为名词词组，这三项均不符合题意。故选 C
22. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B stop by 为固定搭配，意为"过去坐坐，顺路造访"。故选 B。
23. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，空处在句中作谓语，所以排除 D 项。根据句意和上文中的 stops, it ' s（it is 的缩写）可知，此处应用一般现在时。且根据空前的 your boss 可知，此处应用动词的第三人称单数形式。故选 B。

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24. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 分析句子结构并根据空后的 could rearrange 可知，本句使用了虚拟语气，所以只能用 Ifonly，表示将来没有可能实现的愿望，意为"要是……就好了，但愿"。if：如果，引导条件状语从句，从句可用虚拟语气；only：(conj.）但是，可是；only if：只有，引导条件状语从句，位于句首时其后的主句应用倒装结构，这三项均不符合题意。故选 D。
25. [考点] 语法结构题和词义辨析题

【精析】A concentration：专心，专注； concentrate：(n.）浓缩物，（v.）集中（注意力），聚精会神，concentrated 为其过去式和过去分词形式，being concentrated 为其现在分词的一般被动式。分析句子结构可知，空处应填名词；根据句意可知，此处表达的是"打断你的注意力"。故选 A。
26. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意：我们听说过在家里的黄金时间-为何不在工作上找到黄金时间呢？ hear from:收到某人的信件（或电子邮件、电话等），得到某人的消息；hear about：听说，得知；hear一般不和 by，with 搭配。根据句意可知，选 B。
27. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意：首先，弄清在白天你最有创造力的那些时间段。look out（表示警告，尤指有危险）小心，当心，留神；take out：带……出去（到餐馆、剧院、俱乐部等），获得；find out：查明，弄清（情况）；bring out：使显现，阐明，出版。根据句意可知，选 C 。
28. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，本句包含一个"介词十which（whom）"引导的定语从句，修饰指物的先行词 those parts of the day，所以空处应用 which，其中 which 在从句中作介词 during 的宾语。while 不能引导定语从句; when 引导定语从句时，在从句中作时间状语; that

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引导定语从句时，不能直接位于介词之后，这三项均不符合题意。故选D。
29. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】 C 句意：无论何时-只要找到你的时间（点），然后在它周围筑一堵墙。四个选项都可以与 no matter 搭配来引导让步状语从句，但用法和意义有所不同。no matter which：无论哪个，无论哪些；no matter where：无论哪里，在从句中作地点状语；no matter when：无论何时，在从句中作时间状语；no matter what：无论什么，其后常跟名词或动词。根据句意并分析句子结构可知，选C。
30. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 句意参考上题解析。or：(conj.）或，或者，否则，表示选择，或用于警告或忠告；about：（prep.）关于，在...附近，围绕；a：（art.)（用于可数名词或单数名词前，表示未曾提到的）-（人、事、物），每一；around：（prep.）围绕，环绕。根据句意可知，选D。注意，本题官方答案为 D 项，但 B 项也符合题意，这种用法较少见，最佳答案为 D 项。
31. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，and 连接两个并列的祈使句。祈使句的主语一般是第二人称 （通常省略），其谓语动词应用动词原形，无时态与数的词形变化，所以空处应用动词原形 Focus。故选D。

89. 2. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A hold：拿着，抓住，使保持（在某位置），(打电话时）等待，不挂断，代接（电话）并留言，hold one 's calls 意为"代接（电话）并留言"；receive：收到，接到；accept：接受，相信；make：制造，使得。根据句意可知，此处表达的是"代接所有的电话和来访者"。故选 A。注意，本题官方答案为 A 项，但 B 项 receive 更恰当，此处意为"接听所有的电话和接待所有的来访者"。

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33. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意：重点是外人和同事都会知道你每天都有一部分时间没空。dot：点，小圆点；way：方法，途径，路线；point：观点，重点，意图；method：方法，办法，措施。根据句意可知，选 C 。
34. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意参考上题解析。busy：忙碌的；available：东西）可获得的，（人）有空的；avail：（v.）有帮助，有益；unavailable：无法得到，难以获得。根据句意可知，选 B。
35. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 根据空前的 as carefully 并结合句意可知，此处为"as+副词的原级 +as "原级比较结构，用于两者之间，表示一方与另一方一样。故选 D。
36. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B get sth. out of sb.／sth. 为固定搭配，意为"从......中获得（有益的东西）"。其他三项均无此用法。故选 B。
37. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】 A 根据空前的 a project，a problem 和空后的 a new idea 可推知，此处表示选择，所以空处应用 or（或者）。and：和，并且，然后，表示并列或顺承；but：但是，表示转折；for：因为，表示因果。故选 A。
38. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C up to 为固定搭配，意为"到达（某数量、程度等）"。其他三项均无此用法。故选 C。
39. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 根据上文多次出现的 block 可知，此处为 block 的原词复现，表达的是"当然，有

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时你会不得不一点点削减你的那段时间"。friend：朋友，友人；block：（时间的）一段；task：（尤指艰巨或令人厌烦的）任务，工作；colleague：同事，同僚。故选 B。

92. 0. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】 D value：(n.)（商品）价值，用途，（v.）重视，珍视，给…··估价；valueless：（adj.）没有价值的，不值钱的；value-free：(adj.）不受主观价值影响的，客观的；valued：(adj.）重要的。此处表达的是"像守护任何其他重要的财产一样"。故选 D。

93. Passage 16

【河南 20】Throughout history man has had to accept the fact that all living things must die,but people now live longer than they **41**. Yet, all living things still show the 42 of aging, which will eventually 43 death. Aging is not a disease, but as a person passes maturity, the cells of the body and the 44 they form do not function as well as they 45 in childhood and adolescence (青春期). The body provides less 46 against disease and is more inclined 47 have an accident. A number of related causes may 48 aging. Some cells of the body have a fairly long life, but they are not 49 when they die. As a person ages, **50** of brain cells and muscle cells decreases. **51** body cells die and are replaced by new cells. In an aging person the 52 cells may not be as viable (能生存的） or as capable 53 growth as those of a young person.

Another 54 in aging may be changes within the cells 55. Some of the protein chemicals in cells are known 5**6** with age and become less elastic(有弹性的）.This is why the skin of old people wrinkles and **57**. This is also the reason why old people

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shrinks in **58**.
There may be other more important chemical changes in the cells. Some complex cell chemicals, such as DNA and RNA, store and **59** information that the cells need. Aging may affect this **00** and change the information carrying molecules so that they do not transmit the information as well.

41. A.would	B. be used to	C. used to	D. used
42. A.function	B. courage	C. affect	D. sign
43. A.lead in	B. give in	C. run into	D. result in
44. A.hands	B. feet	C. heart	D. organs
45. A.do	B. has done	C. did	D. had done
46. A.energy	B. protection	C. vigor	D. power
47. A.to	B. with	C. for	D. of
48. A.attend to	B. contribute to	C. add to	D. devote to
49. A.replaced	B. rebuilt	C. recovered	D. surrendered
50. A.a number	B. the amount	C. the number	D. a great deal
51. A.The others	B. Others	C. Another	D. Other
52. A.old	B. left	C. new	D. young
53. A.to	B. for	C. of	D. in
54. A.factor	B. effect	C. reason	D. element
55. A.for themselves	B. of themselves	C. themselves	D. on their own
56. A.change	B. to have change		
C. to change	D. to be changed		

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57. A.hangs loose
    B. hangs loosely
    C. is hanging loosely
    D. is hanging loose
58. A.body
    B. height
    C. shape
    D. skin
59. A.pass away
    B. pass by
    C. pass off
    D. pass on
60. A.improvement
    B. procession
    C. approach
    D. process

答案:

96. 1. [考点] 词义辨析题

[精析] C 句意:纵观历史，人类不得不接受所有生物一定会死亡的事实，但是现在人们比过去活得更久。would：将会；be used to：习惯于；used to：(用于过去持续或经常发生的事)曾经，过去;use:使用,used 是 use 的 过去式和过去分词。根据句意和 they 可知，选 C。 。

97. 2. [考点] 词义辨析题

[精析] D 句意:然而，所有生物仍表现出变老的迹象----最终导致死亡。function:(n.)作用，功能;courage:(n.)勇气 affect:(v.)影响，使感染;sign:(n.)迹象,标志。根据句意可知,选 D。
43. [考点] 词义辨析题
[精析] D 句意参考上题解析。 lead in:最擅长;give in:屈服，认输，交上;run into:偶然遇见，遇到（因 难等），达到（某种水平或数量），撞上；result in：造成，导致。根据句意可知，选 D.
44. [考点] 逻辑推理题
[精析] D 句意:变老并不是疾病，但是当一个人过了成熟期后，身体中的细胞和它们组成的器官就不再像童 年和青春期时运转得那么好了。hand:手;foot:(人或动物的)脚;heart:心:organ:(人体或动植物的）器官。根据 上下文可推知，此处表达的是人过了成熟期后，身体会变老,并没有特指某个部位，所以应用身体部位的统称 organs。故选 D。
45. [考点] 语法结构题
[精析] C 根据比较状语从句中的时间状语 in childhood and adolescence 可知，从句应用一般

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过去时，表 示在过去某一段时间内发生的动作或存在的状态。故选 C。
46. [考点] 词义辨析题
[精析]B 句意：身体对疾病提供的防卫更少，更有可能发生事故。energy:精力，能源；protection：保护，防卫;vigor:精力，活力;power:控制力，能力。根据句意可知，选 B。

99. 7. [考点]词语搭配题

[精析] A be inclined to do sh.为固定用法，意为"有...的倾向，很可能做..." 故选 A。 48. [考点]词义辨析题
[精析] B 句意: 一些相关的原因可能导致变老。attend to:处理，对付;contribute to:向....捐献,是... 的原因之一，增加；add to:使...增加;devote to:把...用于。根据句意可知，选 B.
49. [考点]词义辨析题
[精析]A 句意:身体中的一些细胞有相当长的寿命，但是它们死亡后不能被替换。replace:代替，替换;rebuild:重建,使复原;recover:恢复健康,复原;surrender:投降。根据下文中的 replaced 可知,此处为原 词复现。故选 A。
50. [考点] 词义辨析题
[精析]C 句意: 随着一个人变老, 大脑细胞和肌肉细胞的数量会减少。四个选项均可与介词 of 搭配。a number of:一些，与可数名词复数或代词连用,"a number of + 可数名词复数代词"作主语时, 后面的谓语动词应用复 数形式; the amount of: ....的数量, 与不可数名词连用; the number of :.... 的数量, 与

可数名词复数或 代词连用，"the number of + 可数名词复数/代词"作主语时,后面的谓语动词应用单数形式;a great deal of: 大量, 很多，与不可数名词连用。根据句意及用法可知,选 C 。

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101. 1. [考点]词义辨析题

[精析]D 句意：其他身体中的细胞死亡并且被新细胞替换。 the others 相当于"the other+ 可数名词复数 ",意为" 其余的人或物"，表示特指;others 相当于"other +可数名词复数",意为" 其他的人或物"，表示泛 指;another 既可作限定词，又可作代词，只能用于三个或三个以上的人或物，泛指同类中的另一个，没有固定 的范围:other 作形容词时意为"另外的，其他的"，表示泛指，其后常跟名词。根据句意和用法可知，选 D.
52. [考点]词义辨析题
[精析] C 句意：一个日渐衰老的人(身体)中的新细胞可能不像年轻人的细胞那样能生存或发育。 old: 老的； 1eft:左边的，剩下的;new：新的;young:年轻的。根据句意可知，选 C。

102. 3. [考点]词语搭配题

[精析] C be capable of 为固定搭配，意为"有能力"。capable 一般不与其他三项搭配。故选 C。

103. 4. [考点]词义辨析题

[精析] A 句意：另一个变老的因素可能是细胞本身的变化。factor：因素；affect:效应，影响;reason:原 因,理由;element:要素,基本部分。根据句意可知，选 A。

104. 5. [考点] 语法结构题

[精析]C 句意参考上题解析。on one' sown 意为"独自，独立地"，不符合题意，所以可排除 D 项。反身代 词可用作名词或代词的同位语，以加强名词或代词的语气，且同位语和被修饰词之间不加介词。故选 C。
56. [考点]语法结构题
[精析] C be known to do eth. 为固定用法，意为"做某事是被公认的"。根据句意可知，主语 Some of the protein chemicals 与 change 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，且句中没有表示时间先后

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顺序的词，所以空处应用不 定式的一般式。故选 C 。
57.[考点] 语法结构题
[精析]B 句意：这就是为什么老年人的皮肤起皱纹并松垮地垂着。and 连接两个并列的谓语动词，根据 and 前的 wrinkles 可排除 C、D 两项。应用副词 loosely 修饰谓语动词。故选 B. 58.[考点]词义辨析题
[精析]B 句意:这也是老年人身高会收缩的原因。body：身体;height:身高;shape:形状，状况; skin；

皮肤。根据句意可知，选 B。
59. [考点] 词义辨析题
[精析]D 可意：一些复杂的细胞化学物质，比如 DNA 和 RNA，储存并传递细所需的信息。pass away:(婉辞，指去世)亡故，消失；pass by:通过，未影响（某人/某事）;pass off:(以某方式)发生并完成；pass on:转交，传给。根据句意可知，选 D。
60. [考点]词义辨析题
[精析]D句意：变老可能会影响这个过程并改变携带着信息的分子，结果它们也不能传递信息了。improvement:改善，改进;procession:(人或车辆的)队列，游行;approach:(待人接物或思考问题的)方式，态 度，(距离和时间上的)靠近；process：过程，进程。根据句意可知，选 D。

106. Passage 17

【浙江 22】Scott Rozelle was born on a farm located in Los Angeles, California in 1955 36 a fifth-generation Californian. His father was an agricultural economist

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who 37 a commercial agricultural business magazine that 38 introduced agriculture to him. At the time, **39** high schools in the country could 40 Chinese classes to students; however, since the U.S. government made 41 to increase Chinese language education even before its diplomatic relations with China were set up again, Rozelle was able to 42 Chinese at his own junior high school in 1966, at the _ 43__ of 12. In 1974, Rozelle was completing his undergraduate studies at Comell University _ 44 _ eventually stayed in Taiwan for three years through a student __45 _ program, although he originally planned to stay there for three months. As China-United States relations were becoming 47 in 1979, Rozelle received a B.S. degree from the Hass School of Business **48** the University of California, Berkeley. While he was working toward his Master's at Cornell in 1982, Rozelle _*49* to do researches regarding "the system of contract labor" in Shandong, China through applying 50 the fund by the United States National Science Foundation. 51 the plan was not successful. Rozelle 52 up leaving school temporarily to work 53 two years later was 54 to China by Comell as an instructor of Western economics upon receiving an 55 from Nanjing Agricultural University.
36. A. with
B. at
C. as
D. to
37. A. owned
B. borrowed
C. explained
D. played
38. A. hopeful
B. initially
C. obviously
D. finally
39. A. a little
B. a few
C. little

D. few
40. A. propose
B. create
C. train
D. provide

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41. A. goods	B. habits	C. experiment	D. effort
42. A. learn	B. explain	C. use	D. get
43. A. age	B. year	C. number	D. time
44. A. so	B. until	C. because	D. but
45. A. change	B. trade	C. communication D. exchange	
46. A. most	B. only	C. next	D. all
47. A. usual	B. worse	C. normal	D. standard
48. A. at	B. from	C. on	D. over
49. A. tempted	B. developed	C. attempted	D. jumped
50. A. for	B. on	C. up	D. with
51. A. While	B. Nevertheless	C. Therefore	D. Meanwhile
52. A. ended	B. got	C. grew	D. gave
53. A. for	B. in	C. until	D. at
54. A. asked	B. lent	C. called	D. sent
55. A. interview	B. invitation	C. example	D. order

109. 答案:

36.【答案】C。解析：考查介词辨析。句意：　　　第五代加州人, 斯科特.罗泽尔于 1955 年出生在加州洛杉矶的一个农场里。with 意为"和......"; at 意为"在，向，朝；处于......状态"； as 意为"作为"; to 意为"向，到"。根据句意可知此处应是作为第五代加州人，故答案选 C。
37.【答案】A。解析：考查动词辨析。句意：他的父亲是一名农业经济学家，　　　一本商业农业交易杂志。owned 意为"拥有"; borrowed 意为"借来"; explained 意为"解释"; played

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意为"演奏，演出"。分析句子结构可知此处缺少一个动词，根据前文"他的父亲是一名农业经济学家"可以推断出他的父亲应该是拥有一本商业杂志，只有A选项符合语境，故答案选A。38.【答案】B。解析：考查副词辨析。句意：他的父亲是一名农业经济学家，他拥有一本商业农业交易杂志，　　是这本杂志向他介绍了农业。hopeful为形容词，意为"有希望的"； initially为副词，意为"开始；最初"；obviously为副词，意为"明显地，显而易见地"；finally为副词，意为"最后"。分析句子结构可知，that引导的定语从句不缺成分，因此此处缺少副词，根据后文Scott Rozelle学习农业，可以得到答案，只有B选项符合语境，故答案选B。

39.【答案】D。。解析：考查形容词辨析。句意：当时，国内　　高中能给学生　　中文课。a little意为"少量的，少许的"，修饰不可数名词；a few意为"少许，少数"，修饰可数名词；little意为"少的，几乎没有"，修饰不可数名词；few意为"很少，几乎没有"，修饰可数名词。a little和a few表示肯定，little和few表示否定。根据语境，表示的是当时几乎没有高中，只有D项符合，故答案选D。

40.【答案】D。解析：考查动词辨析。句意：当时，国内　　高中能给学生　　中文课。propose意为"提议，打算"； create意为"创造，创建"；train意为"训练，教育"；provide意为"提供"。根据语境，国内很少有高中能给学生提供中文课，故答案选D。

41.【答案】D。解析：考查固定搭配。句意：然而，由于美国政府在与中国恢复外交关系之前就　　增加汉语教育。make effort to do为固定搭配，表示"努力做　　"。故答案选D。

42.【答案】A。解析：考查动词辨析。句意：罗泽尔在1966年12岁的时候就能够在自己的初中　　汉语。learn意为"学习"；explain意为"解释"；use意为"使用"；get意为"获得"。根据语境，这里指"学习汉语"。故答案选A。

43.【答案】A。解析：考查固定搭配。句意：在12岁的时候就能够在自己的初中　　汉语。at the age of为固定搭配，表示"在.....岁时"。故答案选A⁻

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44.【答案】D。解析：考查连词辨析。句意：1974年，罗泽尔在康奈尔大学完成了他的本科学业，　　最终通过一个学生　　项目在台湾待了三年。so意为"因此；为了"；until意为"直到......为止"；because意为"因为"；but意为"但是"。根据上下文，此处为转折关系。故答案选D。

45.【答案】D。解析：考查固定搭配。句意：但最终通过一个学生　　项目在台湾待了三年。change意为"变化；更换；交换"；trade意为"生意，贸易"；communication意为"表达，交流"；exchange"交换；交流"。此处交换生项目应该用student exchangeprogram，故选D。 46.【答案】B。解析：考查副词辨析。句意：尽管他最初计划在那里　　待三个月。most意为"大部分，大多数"；only意为"只有，只不过，仅仅"；next意为"紧挨着，随后"；all意为 "完全地"。根据上下文语境，前面说的待了三年与此处三个月形成了对比，所以应该是仅仅待三个月，故答案选B。

47.【答案】C。解析：考查形容词辨析和常识。句意：1979年，随着中美关系变得　　usual意为"通常的，常有的"；worse意为"更差的，更严重的"；normal意为"正常的"；standard意为"标准的"。根据前后文，罗泽尔虽然人在台湾，但是他获得了加州大学伯克利分校哈斯商学院的学士学位，可知，中美关系应该是恢复正常了，故C项符合句意，故答案选C。

48.【答案】A。解析：考查介词辨析。句意：罗泽尔获得了加州大学伯克利分校哈斯商学院的学士学位。at意为"在"；from意为"来自"；on意为"在.....上年"；over意为"在上方"。此处应该是加州大学的伯克利分校，该分校坐落在加州大学，故用at，故答案选A。。

49.【答案】C。 解析：考查动词辨析及上下文。句意：罗泽尔通过申请美国国家科学基金会的基金，　　对"中国山东的承包劳动制度"进行研究。tempted意为"引诱，诱惑"；developed意为"成长，发展"；attempted意为"尝试"；jumped意为"跳过"。根据下句的失败可知，此空应该填"尝试"。故答案选C。

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50.【答案】 A。解析：考查介词固定搭配。句意：罗泽尔通过申请美国国家科学基金会的基金。apply for 为固定搭配，表示"申请"。故答案选 A。
51.【答案】B。解析：考查副词辨析。句意：　　，这个计划并没有成功。while 意为"当　　.时候；而"；nevertheless 意为"然而，尽管如此"；therefore 意为"因此"；meanwhile 意为"同时"。根据句意可知前后是转折关系，且缺少的不是连词而是副词，故答案选 B。
52.【答案】 A。。解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：罗泽尔　　暂时离开学校去工作。ended 意为"结束"；got 意为"得到"；grew 意为"种植"；gave 意为"给予，赠送"。end up doing sth.意为"以.....告终"；get up 意为"起床"；grow up 意为"出现"；give up 意为"放弃"，根据前后文句意可知 A 项符合句意。故答案选 A 。
53.【答案】 Cc 解析：考查介词辨析和上下文理解。句意：　　两年后，应南京农业大学的　　，他被康奈尔大学派到中国担任西方经济学讲师。for 意为"为了"；in 意为"在.....里面"；until 意为"直到"； at 意为"向，朝"。根据句意可知 C 项符合句意。故选 C。
54.【答案】 D。解析：考查动词辨析。句意：他被康奈尔大学派到中国担任西方经济学讲师。 asked 意为"要求"；lent 意为"出借"； called 意为"呼叫"； sent"派遣"。根据句意可知 D 项符合。故选 D。
55.【答案】 B。解析：考查名词辨析。句意：直到两年后，应南京农业大学的　　，他被康奈尔大学派到中国担任西方经济学讲师。interview 意为"采访，面谈"；invitation 意为"邀请"； example 意为"例子"；order 意为"命令"。根据句意可知"邀请"符合句意，故答案选 B。

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Passage 18

【浙江 21】George F. Handel is considered one of the greatest composers of the 18th century. He was　　36 in Germany, and died in London in 1759,　　37 74, Handel was a tall, robust man　　38 enjoyed good food, wine and entertainment. He was nicknamed "The Great Bear"　　39　　to his size, nature and　　40　　of walking. He never married and was known to be a very private person.

Handel is most famous　　41　　the work Messiah. Here are two interesting facts 42 this fascinating man.　　43 a gentle man with a great sense of humor, Handel had quite a　　44 temper. When a famous singer　　45　　to sing an aria (咏叹调) from one of his works _ 46__ rehears (排练). Handel grabbed her by the waist and threatened he　　47 throw her out of the window if she didn't follow his　　48　　.

In 1737, Handel suffered a stroke, which **49** damage to his right arm and some __ 50 _ of his mental capabilities, _ 51 _ him from performing. Nobody expected Handel to perform again,　　52　　his quick recovery was considered a　　53 To recover faster, Handel 54 to a spa in Germany. There he diligently　　55 long hot baths, and ended up playing the organ for a surprised audience.
36. A. liked
B. born
C. interested
D. popular
37. A. age
B. aged
C. aging
D. ages

38. A. whose
B. whom
C. who
D. which
39. A. due
B. contrary
C. close
D. prior
40. A. way
B. method
C. means
D. direction

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41. A. as	B. in	C. from	D. for
42. A. about	B. to	C. around	D. at
43. A. However	B. Though	C. Whether	D. Whatever
44. A. tough	B. fast	C. strong	D. quick
45. A. offered	B. wished	C. refused	D. stopped
46. A. on	B. over	C. among	D. during
47. A would	B. should	C. shall	D. will
48. A. examples	B. orders	C. models	D. leaders
49. A. made	B. raised	C. caused	D. carried
50. A. fall	B. defeat	C. stop	D. loss
51. A. preventing	B. protecting	C. isolating	D. separating
52. A. but	B. so	C. for	D. or
53. A. miracle	B. mistake	C. blow	D. benefit
54. A. left	B. travelled	C. reached	D. arrived
55. A. brought	B. got	C. took	D. prepared

115. 答案：

36. B。【解析】考查固定搭配。根据语义"他出生于德国，死于伦敦"，故选 B，be born。
37. B。【解析】考查固定搭配及非谓语动词。be aged 年龄为……。
38. C。【解析】考查定语从句。man *38* enjoyed good food, wine and entertainment,从句缺主语指人，故选 C. who。
    39.A。【解析】考查固定搭配。根据语义"因为他的身材"，故选 A. due to 因为。项 B. contrary

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to 与.
......相反；项
C. close to 与　　相近；项
D. prior to 在　　之前。
40. A。【解析】考查固定搭配。way of ...的方式。way 方法的通用语，使用范围很广；method 指有条理的，系统的办法；means(单复数同形)实现目的的任何手段，或使用某种交通工具的方式。
41. D。【解析】考查固定搭配。be famous for 因......而出名。
42. A。【解析】考查介词词义辨析。根据语义"关于这个男人有两个有趣的事实"，故选 A. about 关于。
43. B。【解析】考查连词辨析。根据下文 Handel 威胁歌唱家可知，此处在描述此人性格的缺点，所以前后两句话存在转折关系。根据语义"虽然他有幽默感"，故选 B. Though。
44. D。【解析】考查固定搭配。quick temper 急性子。其他选项都不适合与 temper 搭配。
45. C。【解析】考查动词词义辨析。根据语义"有一个歌唱家　　唱咏叹调"，以及下文 Handel 威胁歌唱家可知，此处歌唱家拒绝了，故选 C. refused 拒绝。项 A. offer to do 主动提供；项 B. wish to do 希望做；项 D. stop to do 停止去做某事。
46. D。【解析】考查介词词义辨析。根据语义"在排练期间"，故选 D. during。
47. A。【解析】考查情态动词词义辨析。根据语义"Handel 威胁歌唱家他将会把她从窗户扔出去"，故选 A. would。
48. B。【解析】考查名词词义辨析。根据语义"如果她不遵循他的　　"，故选 B. orders 命令。
49. C。【解析】考查情态动词词义辨析。根据语义"给他的右手臂　　伤害"，故选 C. caused 造成。项 A. made 制造；项 B. raised 提高；项 D. carried 搬运。
50. D。【解析】考查名词词义辨析。根据语义"造成了他的思维能力的一些　　",故选 D. loss 缺失。项 A. fall（数量等的）减少；项 B. defeat 打败；项 C. stop 停止。 51. A 。【解析】考查固定搭配。根据上下文可知，他的经历使他无法进行表演。项 A prevent

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sb from doing 阻止某人做某事；项 B protect sb from doing 保护某人免受；项 C isolate sb 孤立某人；separate sb/sth from sb/sth 把...和...分开。
52. B。【解析】考查连词辨析。根据上下文"没有人期待 Handel 可以再次表演，　　他的快速恢复被认为是奇迹"可知两句是因果关系，故选 B. so。
53. A。【解析】考查名词词义辨析。根据语义"他的快速恢复被认为是奇迹"，故选 A. miracle。项 B. mistake 错误；项 C. blow 吹；项 D. benefit 好处。
54. B。【解析】考查动词搭配辨析。项 A. left to 留给；项 B. travel to 去...(旅行)；项 C. 及项 D 不与 to 搭配。故选 B。
55. C。【解析】考查固定搭配。take baths 洗澡；沐浴。

118. Passage 19

【浙江 19】 My close childhood friend spent the last eight years attending night school to get his bachelor's degree while working a full-time job. Last month, after 36 of late nights and weekends of **37** course work and studying, he finally **38**.

He remained in our hometown after 39 school, but most of his friends, myself included, left our 40 long ago to other states for university and employment. Over time, newfound responsibilities, families, and other engagements have made it 41 that we're back in our hometown at the same time.

One of our mutual friends 42 a wonderful idea of kindness: plan a weekend that we'd all be 43 to fly back to our hometown to 44him and celebrate his accomplishment.

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It was so much fun 45 the behind-the-scenes! The bait: His mom told 46 that he was going to have 47 with just his grandparents to celebrate. Little did he 48 that the dinner would turn into a 20 person 49 with friends present from both coasts! I got to order this non -- dairy cake 50 everyone attending could enjoy it. I asked his mom for tips 51 a flavor he would like.

52 the guest of honor arrived to "dinner with the 53 ", was thoroughly surprised and told us how much 54 meant to him that we all flew in to make him feel special, the kindness mission (重大任务) was 55.

36. A. weeks
B. months
C. years
D. decades
37. A. finding
B. doing
C. starting
D. getting
38. A. arrived
B. stopped
C. enrolled
D. graduated
39. A. high
B. primary
C. medical
D. business
40. A. school
B. country
C. village
D. hometown
41. A. possible
B. rare
C. silly
D. sad
42. A. welcomed
B. tested
C. hatched
D. stole
43. A. eager
B. free
C. hesitant

D. obliged
44. A. surprise
B. shock
C. frighten
D. discourage
45. A. financing
B. staging
C. overhearing
D. planning
46. A. her
B. them
C. him
D. it
47. A. quarrels
B. words
C. breakfast
D. dinner
48. A. know
B. hear
C. see
D. feel
49. A. seminar
B. accident
C. affair
D. team

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50. A. so that
    B. in that
    C. in case
    D. as if
51. A. in
    B. at
    C. with
    D. on
52. A. If
    B. When
    C. Whether
    D. Before
53. A. grandparents
    B. friends
    C. parents
    D. Host
54. A. that
    B. this
    C. it
    D. we

55. A. undertaken
    B. accomplished
    C. abandoned
    D. given

121. 答案：

36.C[解析]前文提到 eight years，故选 C。
[解析]前文提到作者有全职工作，因此选 B。
37.B
[解析] 根据前后语境可知，他终于停下了。应填 stopped。
38.D
[解析] 根据下文的 university 可知，他高中毕业后一直留在那，没有离开去上 39.A 大学。
40.D[解析]前后都有出现 hometown，所以选 D。
41.B[解析]前后文说种种事情让大家同时回家变得 。根据语义可知是同时回家的次数变得很少。故选 B。
42.C [解析] hatch 表示密谋，策划。符合上下文语境。其他三个选项不符合句子意思 43.B[解析]根据前文可知，大家都很忙，没有时间回到家乡，因此要选一个大家都有空的周末，所以填 free。
44.A [解析] 根据上文的密谋可知作者是要给他的朋友一个惊喜，故选 A。
45.D[解析] plan 是 hatch 的同义词，句子的意思是计划这场幕后戏十分有趣。
46.C [解析]根据句子前后意思可知他妈妈告诉他。

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47.D [解析] 根据前后文可知他要去和他的朋友们吃晚饭庆祝。
48.A [解析]因为前文说是密谋，所以作者的朋友完全不知道接下来会发生什么。 49.C
[解析] affair 表示事情，事件。其他选项不符合语境。
50.A[解析] so that 因此，in that 因为，in case 以防，as if 好像
51.D[解析]in 和 at 后一般接地点，with 表示用，on 在这里表示就某事上询求建议。
52.B（解析］句意为当他到达那里，所以填 when。
53.A[解析]前文有出现 grandparents。
54.C[解析]缺主语，it 可作形式主语。表示这件事情。
55.B[解析]accomplished 表示完成。前面说是一项重大任务，所以应选 B

Passage 20

【浙江 18】Brazilian Zarela Mosquera moved to the United States as a teenager. The adjustment to a new place was 36.

Mosquera says she became a bratty (顽皮的) teenager, as a result. But it was not just the 37 that affected her behavior. Mosquera says there was another major stress in her life at that time She was the only member of her 38 who spoke English.

Being in a country with my family that doesn't speak Spanish and my parents do 39, my parents were trying to give me all these responsibilities. "Along with Spanish and English, Mosquera also speaks Portuguese. But there was another universal language she learned to love as a child.: art.

Zarela Mosquera connected with drawing and painting while in school. 40 she

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mostly dismissed art as a path to a career. She says her Dad 41 always say," Think about the 42 "Mosquera did not think he would support the study of 43 once she went to college.

But to her 44, It was her parents who suggested just that. They urged her to 45 to technical and liberal arts schools. "One of them was Rhode island School of Design, which was like was like my 46 choice. "RISD, as it is called, 47 Mosquera as well. She enrolled in industrial design.
"It's basically to design 48 and services. I could be doing something more technical or something more 49 to problem solving. Whether it's 50 out a better way to filter water or developing a type of specific shelter 51 refugees for example.?

Mosquera says the course of study was 52 including me at working, woodworking and model making. She says in one class she just drew cubes for an entire month, which led her to a 53 . "Wow! Do I really want to do this? But, she says, she 54 the cube study. And, then she began 55 on more Interesting projects.

Mosqurera is now a design strategist for Manhall Moya Design, an architecture and interior design company in Washington.DC.

36.A. successful	B. important	C.necessary	D. difficult
37.A. age	B. growth	C.adjustment	D.education
39.A.family	B.peers	C. friends	D.class
40.A. So	B. English	C.Portuguese	D.French
41. A. could	B.Moreover	C.And	D. But
3.should	C.would	D. might	

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42. A. time	B. past	C. present	D. future
43. A. language	B .art	C. technology	D. design
44. A. disappointment	B. surprise	C. annoyance	D. dissatisfaction
45. A. apply	B.cater	C.adapt	D.move
46. A. top	B. moral	C. natural	D.popular
47. A. failed	B. rejected	C.chose	D.urged
48. A. machines	B. shelters	C. filters	D.products
49.A.adjusted	B.relate	C. affiliated	D.expose
50. A. figuring	B.wiping	C.filling	D.ruling
51. A. with	B. for	C.on	D. in
52.A.easy	B. pleasant	C.tough	D. smooth
53.A.question	B.problem	C. door	D.road
54. A. undertook	B. funded	C.started	D.survived
55. A. putting	B. funded	C.working	D. counting

答案:

36-40 DCABD

41-45 CDBBA

46-50ACDBA

51-55 BCADC